

# Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXVII., No. 69.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE N. 2415.

## SENATORS WILL HEAR MANY PLEAS

Hilo Visit to Be  
Made Next  
Week.

All of this week and two full days of next week will the commission of Senators of the United States continue their investigations here and then, leaving on Wednesday, they will proceed to Hilo to continue their work.

This was decided upon last evening after the first day's hearings had given a line upon what will be brought before the body. While there was little work done which appears, the members of the commission heard some statements and visited the Quarantine Island, had a long talk with the Governor and scheduled its work for today.

The first hour this morning will be given over to a statement by Governor Dole, and after that Land Commissioner Boyd will have time. A. S. Humphreys will argue the claim of the former Queen for the crown lands at 11 o'clock, and the commission will devote any portion of the day remaining to the discussion of various matters that have been suggested. Among these is the memorial of the Builders and Traders' Exchange.

Senator Mitchell said last evening: "Our examinations here are open to the press and public. There will be no star chamber sessions. On the contrary, everything will be open and above board. Any citizen wishing to learn what we are doing will be welcome at our rooms."

Committees of the Chamber of Commerce, the Planters' Association and the Merchants' Association will wait upon the commission at once and proffer their services for the collection of information if needed and for any other purpose for which they may be needed by the commission during its stay.

It was past ten o'clock when the commission got down to work. There were any number of introductions to be made and the members of the party met several of the persons who are to appear before them later and as well heard the statement of Land Commissioner Boyd.

The work of the body will be done largely in the rooms of the Naval Station formerly devoted to the uses of the engineer, on the mauka side of the building. These contain desks and chairs and the one opening upon the lanai will be used as the main meeting room of the commission. In fact however, there will be devoted to the uses of the commission the principal portion of the upper story of the structure, for there will be waiting rooms made of the lanais and the callers will have plenty of space to move about while watching for their turn at the witness chair.

The session of the commission yesterday was devoted in large part to going over the ground preparatory to framing a general scheme of hearings. The commission first went into executive session and heard a statement, considered what should be the plan of holding the hearings in the future. It was agreed that there should be nothing done until there had been a number of subjects opened for their discussion and they at once drafted a letter to Governor Dole and Secretary Cooper, which is as follows:

Sir:—The sub-committee of the Senate Commission on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, commissioned to investigate the general conditions of the Islands of Hawaii and the administration of affairs thereof, is now in session at the rooms of the Naval Station in this city and before proceeding with the general investigations have deemed it proper that you as Governor of the Territory should have the privilege of presenting any statement you might deem proper to make to the committee bearing upon the general question of legislation in the interests of the people and government of the Islands.

We shall be glad to hear from you if convenient and agreeable to you either in writing or otherwise at our rooms on tomorrow, Tuesday, September 9, at 10 o'clock a. m.

We are, with great respect,  
JOHN H. MITCHELL,  
J. R. BURTON,  
A. G. FOSTER.

Several memorials were received. One letter from Bishop & Company calls attention to the fact that the silver currency of Hawaii has not yet been redeemed by the Federal Government and another from the Builders and Traders Exchange, going into several subjects, all affecting the present condition of the Territory and setting forth the various subjects which if disposed of in the proper form would, in the opinion of the writers, tend to readjust the affairs of the country. The memorial reads as follows:

To the Honorable Committee of the United States Senate, Honorable John H. Mitchell, Chairman: Gentlemen:—The present deplorable condition of the affairs of the Territory of Hawaii, in its relation to the general government of the United States, renders it incumbent upon representative local business organizations to call your attention to matters of public welfare.

### ISOLATION.

The Hawaiian Islands are so distant from the mainland—in fact the most distant large insular body in the world—that there is necessarily a multiplication of governmental, social and business institutions, and attendant expense out of all proportion to the character and number of inhabitants as compared with continental United States.

### EXPOSURE.

Situated directly in the highway of the Pacific, with frequent, often almost daily, steamship communication with Oriental and Australian ports, en route to and from the Pacific coast, Honolulu and Hawaii are extremely exposed to the violent epidemic diseases such as create public apprehension and terror. This occasions public expenditure beyond comparison with the numbers and wealth of this community. This expenditure is ceaseless, as by vigilance only is the safety of health secured.

Hawaii, at its present sole expense, stands as a guard and quarantine between the Orient and United States ports.

### EXPENSE OF LEPER MAINTENANCE.

While the number of these unfortunate beings, the lepers, is gradually decreasing, yet at the present they and their children and attendants, public charges, segregated on the Island of Molokai, number 1009, costing the Territorial government to maintain, \$138,290 annually.

To comprehend what a charge this special misfortune imposes on this small community, let your committee realize this charge is equal to the people of the continental United States maintaining 507,000 persons in complete idleness, at an annual cost of \$70,095,800. Such a burden would seem to the people of the United States as too onerous to be borne.

In addition, Hawaii is obliged to maintain all other enlightened institutions, prison, reform, charity, hospital, and educational establishments.

This unusual condition and phenomenal burden should make a profound and lasting impression on your minds and recommendations.

### RACE AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

In Hawaii Occidental and Oriental civilization meet in a contest paralleled in no other country on the globe.

When the time comes that the Oriental aliens as a body insist on a corresponding standard of living and family status to that of the white man, the danger of the overthrow of Caucasian civilization will cease. To attempt to regulate by law these differences, is well nigh impossible. It is in the power of the national legislature, and particularly in the power of the national Executive Department, the Army and Navy, to throw their government patronage in support of the civilization they embrace and expect to have preserved for them and their successors.

### LABOR SITUATION.

It is not in the province of this committee to attempt recommendations as to the labor problem confronting our main and almost exclusive industry, the raising of sugar. We do request your keen attention to the fact that skilled labor is being driven from employment, from the Islands, or to a lower, meaner and almost intolerable scale of living, through the competition of alien labor. Private selfishness cannot be controlled. We, however, most emphatically protest against any action of the United States government, through its local and official representatives, in employing, directly or indirectly, through contractors, contractors, or otherwise, alien labor.

So far as Hawaii is concerned, such action by United States officials or contractors undermines the body politic and must react on the general welfare, social and political. We believe all United States contracts or enterprises requiring nominal skilled labor should, by law if possible, or by Executive instruction, be confined to labor other than alien, and on a scale of compensation permitting American civilized standards of living.

### POLITICS AS RELATED TO BUSINESS.

The peculiar political and specially legalized economic conditions existing for many years in the Hawaiian Islands produced a bias, and expectation of continued special privileges that many, even of our most intelligent and interested citizens, could not overcome during the earlier periods of annexation. On their support and patriotism this Territory must rely for sound economic conditions. Their better judgment will ultimately prevail, and a campaign of education and more elevated politics be inaugurated. It is doubtful if a peaceful community can be secured by discrimination in suffrage.

Business has been unfavorably affected by many apprehensions as to the course of general and local government and the misgivings still exists. However, there are enough good, intelligent citizens who, by sound, unselfish measures and public education and moral force can control local affairs. The coming election this fall will disclose the situation. We submit if the issue of good government is forced by events, the United States should so amend its organic act as to provide a most stringent and enlarged veto power in proper hands, for the control of local affairs, territorial and municipal.

### LOSSES FROM BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The facts have been fully laid before Congress in Senate Report No. 1932. Fifty-seventh Congress, first session and relief petitioned. The justice and necessity of such relief should be apparent.

### PUBLIC FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

To date they have been of minor importance, and devoted almost exclusively to facilities for operations between the Continental United States and the Philippines and the Orient.

### LIGHTHOUSES.

Are inadequate and still a local charge.

### HARBORS.

Are still maintained and improved at local expense.

### PROJECTED FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The projected improvements at Pearl Harbor, and camps and fortifications, while of great local importance, are a vital part of the vast scheme of public

## ACHI, ISENBERG AND McCANDLESS

Third District Senators Chosen by Joint Convention Last Night.

SENATORS, THIRD DISTRICT.—W. C. Achi, D. P. R.

Isenberg, L. L. McCandless.

REPRESENTATIVES, FIFTH DISTRICT.—Nainos, Benjamin

Naukana, J. M. Ezers, Henry C. Vida, J. L. Kaulukou,

James Shaw.

When Chairman of the Territorial Committee Clarence Crabbe called the Republican convention to order, there was a full attendance of members of both District committees. As soon as the meeting had quieted down the chairman called for nominations for permanent chairman, and J. P. Cooke nominated Senator Crabbe. There was no other nomination and Mr. Cooke put the motion which was carried unanimously.

William Savidge was then chosen secretary and the committee on rules prescribed simply an order of business. Judge Luther Wilcox was chosen interpreter on nomination of D. P. R. Isenberg.

The roll call had not proceeded very far when the name of F. C. Smith was called. Frank L. Hoogs rose and said

that he held a written proxy from Dr. G. W. Burgess who had been regularly chosen by the precinct club, but whose place had been declared vacant, and Mr. Smith elected. He therefore claimed a seat.

G. B. McClellan said that the Fourth District committee had declared the seat vacant and made the election regularly. He therefore moved that the proxy of Burgess be not received.

Hoogs explained that the proxy came by the Korea and Brooks said that owing to the fact that the vacancy had been declared by the committee and the election made at the last meeting, the matter should simply go over for the present. The motion was withdrawn and the roll call proceeded. This showed every member but one present.

Chairman Crabbe found that the candidate for delegate had slipped into the room and unobserved had taken a seat at the rear of the hall. In announcing his presence he named as a committee to escort him to the platform D. P. R. Isenberg and Judge Kaulukou. The Prince was greeted with applause and cheers on his coming to the front and these were redoubled when he arose to speak. He said that the delegates had gathered for work and continued:

"You all know that I am not a talker. When it comes to working I am ready could be found on behalf of the people to work and can work just as hard, and of the Territory.

Every precinct of the District sent a

representative to the front to second the nomination of Achi, Huddy, Lane and McCandless.

When the convention was called to order W. C. Roe of the first precinct, Fourth District, took the floor. He began by saying that it was pleasing and gratifying to him to be able to nominate a candidate for senator for the Republican ticket. In presenting the name of D. P. R. Isenberg he was giving to the convention a man who would be a tower of strength to the party.

He was a man who had a great following among the Home Rulers and would as well draw heavily from among the ranks of the Democrats. He had the confidence alike of the capitalists and the working men and no better senator

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# MARCUS MAY HAVE BLOWN UP

But 200 Miles From  
the Island That  
Did.

Has Marcus Island been devastated by a volcanic upheaval? Torijima, where the eruption came which killed all the inhabitants, is in the same chain of volcanic rocks, two hundred miles distant. Speaking of the matter the Japan Times says: "In the meantime we understand that the Government has ordered a warship to proceed at once to Torijima on its way to Minami Torijima (Marcus Island.) Some fears are felt for the safety of the latter island but as it is said to be situated about two hundred miles to the south of the former there is a greater ground for hope that all is well there. In the absence of any telegraphic connections with these islands, the earliest information we may obtain about them will be on the return of the warship now to be despatched, so the next six or seven days will be spent in the deepest anxiety by the nation. We may suggest, however, that in the meantime a volunteer rescue expedition might be fitted out and sent to the islands independent of the Takachihō's mission. The seriousness of the occurrence fully justifies, may we think, necessitates this practical form of expressing our heartfelt concern for the fate of our fellow countrymen on these far off islands. If the expedition on reaching its destination finds that it is not required nothing will be more fortunate."

Nothing was heard from Captain Rosehill by the last Oriental mail. Following is the Japan Times' account of the eruption.

#### AN ISLAND DESTROYED.

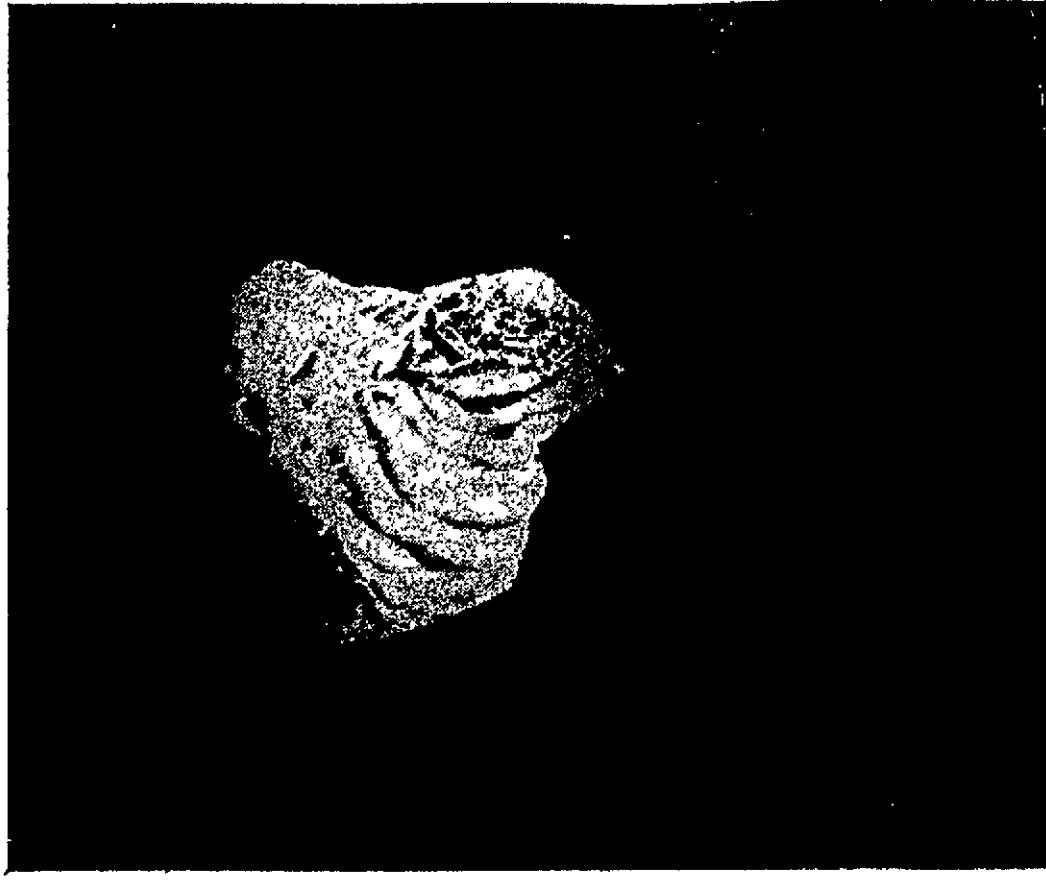
TOYOKAWA, August 23.—Mr. Seijo Kawamura, Captain of the N. Y. K.'s steamer Hyogo Maru, which arrived at Yokohama on the 18th inst. from a trip to the Bonin Islands, brought home the following wonderful account of a submarine eruption which he saw in actual operation near Torijima, one of the Bonin group. The Hyogo Maru left Bonin Islands on the 15th for Torijima, an island situated at 30 deg. 28 min. 26 sec. N. and 140 deg. 14 min. 20 sec. E., with about 80 inhabitants (according to some, the actual number of souls living there is about 169). At 6:30 a. m. on the 16th, she passed by the Takenokawa, an isolated rock in mid-ocean, and it was at 8 on the same morning that the captain saw the eruption of a submarine volcano near Torijima, occasionally vomiting huge volumes of smoke. The steamer cautiously approached the island, taking soundings all the time and giving signal whistles announcing her arrival to the islanders. There was, however, no response on their part. Judging from the smoke which covered the summit of the island at the time and the immense quantity of lava heaped up on the entire coast line, and also from the fact that some parts of the shore had greatly changed in shape, it was not difficult to conclude that another fearful eruption had previously taken place on the island, burying the entire population under the heap of ashes. The steamer left the island on the same day at noon and arrived at Yokohama on the morning of the 18th calling on her way at Hachijo Island. The captain gives the following further particulars as to the eruption.—1. The biggest crater on Torijima is supposed to be in the centre of the island not far from the place where the inhabitants had their dwellings. There are also a few more craters on the island actually emitting smoke and lava. 2. The captain believes that all the inhabitants must have perished by this sad disaster as almost the entire island is covered with ashes. 3. The position of the submarine volcanic eruption is 30 deg. 27 min. 38 sec. N. and 140 deg. 13 min. 27 sec. E. in the direction S. E. S. of the Torijima (Imperial Chart No 129 referred). 4. He observed that the greatest height attained by the submarine eruption was about 650 feet above sea level, covering an area of about 1,000 feet and with violent eruptions at intervals of 15 or 20 minutes, and many smaller ones at shorter intervals, seen however from a distance of 30 miles. 5. The water for about 25 miles south of Torijima was considerably discolored.

As regards the total number of the inhabitants of Torijima who are supposed to have fallen victims to the terrible eruption, which seems to have taken place there between the 13th and the 15th of August, the exact number is not known. It is said to be 121, including Mr. Takenobu Ohashi, the representative of Mr. Hanemoto Tamaki of Tokio, the lessor of the island, and who is reported to be now engaged in another enterprise for the cultivation of sugar cane in one of the Loochon Islands. The inhabitants were all laborers coming chiefly from Hachijo Island and were employed in picking up albatross feathers and collecting guano.

For the investigation of the disaster the Minister of Navy is reported to have given an order to Captain Kajikawa of the cruiser Takachiho to call at Torijima on her way to Marcus Island for the purpose of bringing home Lieutenant Akimoto and 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Mr. Suzuki a member of the Tokio Local Office and an expert in the Home Affairs Department, as two professors of the College of Science of the Imperial Tokio University. It is also reported went by the Takachiho to the scene of the disaster.

Torijima Island is located at 30 deg. 28 min. 26 sec. N. and 140 deg. 14 min. back on the steamer. It is also reported

# DARING PHOTO OF THE FIERY LAKE TAKEN FOR THIS PAPER



The above photograph of the fire in the lava lake of Kilauea, was taken by Mr. Arthur Holliday of Hearst's Chicago American, who represented this paper as well as his own on a recent trip to the volcano. Held by guides, Mr. Holliday leaned two feet over the precipice and focused his camera upon the molten rock one thousand feet below. The exposure was an hour long and made at night. The camera was held in place by piling stones on the legs of the tripod.

The right corner of the picture shows the main source of the lava flow.

THE lava flow in the abyss of Halemaumau is rapidly increasing. Tons of gushing, fiery molten rocks and earth continually burst forth from the edge of the great lake only to fall back, cool for a short time, then to be remelted.

This ceaseless flow from subterranean reservoirs has filled the great inner cauldron about five hundred feet from the bottom. It is now at least six hundred feet across.

I first visited Madam Pele's kitchen, a hole about twelve feet deep with a tunnel at the bottom, no telling how long, as it is impossible to go in very far owing to the extreme heat. The temperature only three feet from the entrance of the tunnel is at least 120 degrees.

Next is Madam Pele's diningroom, with its natural benches around the sides. This very interesting cave was discovered by the guide about four years ago.

The covering of a small cone, about three feet in diameter, was pried off with a crowbar and it was found that the cave was only about fourteen feet deep. A ladder was immediately put into service and now anyone who visits the volcano must not miss this very interesting cave or tunnel.

A peculiar feature of this cave is that in descending for the first three or four feet, you feel the heat very much with a slight odor of sulphur. When you bottom, you will find it comparatively cool and comfortable. The tunnel is about fifty feet long and at either end the way is topped by huge blocks of cold lava. The walls resemble the bank of a river where the water has worn away the rocks in ridges, thus showing that hot lava must have run through this tunnel at some time.

Small hollow pieces of lava hang from the ceiling two to four inches in length. They are in curls and all sorts of shapes and really make one of the best souvenirs of the trip. You pick them up and they are sort of frightened but when the ceiling warms.

The tourist then goes along the well-marked trail and before he knows it he is standing in a most secure and substantial place on the edge of the great inner cauldron about two thousand feet across and from eight hundred to a thousand feet deep.

With the great depth before you and an occasional rock slide on the opposite side it is really terrifying. You begin to wonder and then ask "Is this the volcano?" and when told "Yes," you are disappointed. Examining the bottom of the pit the view being a little obstructed by sulphur smoke and steam, you only see an apparently inactive mass of black and grayish lava out-

lined with a red streak but on one side of the lake, an active spot attracts your attention.

By lying on one's stomach on this horrifying precipice the active cone may be watched. It is often quiet for a long time when suddenly red lines form and all sorts of figures begin to appear on this apparently inanimate black, gray mass. You forget your surroundings as you are immediately interested. The surface breaks more and more, when suddenly the whole lake at least six hundred feet across is aglow with the fiery, seething, crackling, steaming lava. You are strucken with awe. The whole surface then turns from the sparkling white to dull red then ashy gray and finally black. This was in the day time. At night I went again.

The pit by night is nowhere near as awesome. It is simply magnificent, the constant crackling of the cooled surface showing jagged streaks of hot boiling lava.

The active cone on the side of the lake is appreciated only when dark. Hundreds of tons of white hot lava are thrown from twenty to fifty feet in the air. The sound created by the forcing out of this mass and the falling and splashing on this cooled black surface resembles that of a puffing and hissing locomotive. This active cone gives forth the lava in these enormous quantities about six times a minute. Next you see the slide of gravel rocks and dirt on the opposite side of the cauldron. You are sort of frightened but when the lava break through this black crust in a thousand places you are again impressed with the grandeur of the sight.

The surface begins to break, figures in all sorts of designs, relief maps, outline of animals are quickly formed. Hot boiling lava again floods the surface. The pit is lit up, a red glow is reflected on the sky lasting only a few minutes and when it dies down interesting figures still remain. The ceaseless

rocks break through this black crust in a thousand places you are again impressed with the grandeur of the sight.

The above performance takes place about every hour and forty minutes.

Numerous other little lava flows could be seen around the sides that could not be distinguished in the daylight.

One not only is delighted and pleased with the volcano itself. The road by

stage with its beautiful dense tropical vegetation, the clearing of the land, the growing of sugar and coffee, all are most interesting. Even the语音 are disappointed. Examining the bottom of the pit the view being a little obstructed by sulphur smoke and steam, and the sight of the islands generally

is well worth the trip.

ARTHUR HOLLIDAY.

ed that should the expedition be successful from a scientific point of view, the committee for the investigation and prevention of earthquakes will dispatch another scientific expedition to the island.

Mr. Kazutomo Takahashi, editor of the Japan Times embarked on board

the Hyogo Maru which left Yokohama

yesterday afternoon for Torijima. Our

readers may therefore expect to see in

these pages a graphic account of the

last terrible disaster in that southern

island provided that the danger of

the sea is already over and that the

parties embarked on the steamer in

question are able to land in safety.

GEORGE EDGAR  
BOARDMAN DEAD

George Edgar Boardman died early yesterday morning at his residence in Waikiki after a long and severe illness.

For the past six weeks Mr. Boardman has been more or less confined to his bed but the acute stage was reached during the past week. The primary cause of death was an abscess of the

liver.

The funeral of Mr. Boardman will take place from the Masonic Temple at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The body will be transferred at the Temple entrance to a funeral car of the Rapid Transit Company, and proceed to Makiki Cemetery for interment in the mausoleum of Hawaiian Lodge, where the impressive burial service of the Masonic

Lodges of Hawaii.

Order a case from the Brewery for table use. Telephone Main 341.

# MONSTER OF THE SEA

Giant New Korea  
Arrived Here  
Saturday.

A little party with Dr. Cofer of the Quarantine service on the doctor's launch, bobbing up and down in the heavy seas that were running outside on Saturday, were the first persons to get a good look at the new Korea. As the big vessel rounded Diamond Head, smoke was belching from her two funnels, and closely following in her wake the size of a big merchantman under full sail looked but a toy in comparison with the two million dollar liner.

When entering the harbor she was met by a party on the tug Fearless, and from that time until the vessel was nearly alongside the Pacific Mail wharf a constant tooting of whistles told the city that the giant had arrived. Thousands of people were on the wharf to greet her. She carried a week's mail for Honolulu.

The Korea did not smash any speed records on her voyage from San Francisco. She steamed out of the Golden Gate on August 30th at 2 p. m. but stopped when fifteen miles out and tried to readjust her compasses which were out of order because of not having been properly insulated. Dark came on and the vessel was compelled to spend the night without moving.

The vessel dropped her anchors, and lost one of them, and it was not until shortly after noon on Sunday that she was able to proceed on her voyage.

Then another accident happened. The main feed pump of her boilers became unavailable for use owing to the breaking of a connecting pipe. This break and the delay outside of the Golden Gate were accountable for the long time taken by the Korea in making her maiden passage to this port. The highest run made in any one day on the voyage was three hundred and fifty miles. But, had these accidents not occurred the new liner would probably have broken the record from San Francisco to this port.

At midnight on the day before the Korea sailed from San Francisco word came from San Francisco that the government had decided to allow the transfer of the Chinese brought by the Gaelic to the new vessel as a crew. The transfer was made immediately and as everything else was in readiness that difficulty did not cause any delay.

The glad had a crew of fifty-three Europeans, 188 Chinese and two Japs, and carried two hundred and ninety-four passengers as far as Honolulu. Few people have any idea of the amount of food supplies necessary to feed such a large number of people for a round trip voyage. For consumption on this trip the vessel has on board 34,000 pounds of beef, 6,000 pounds of pork, 5,000 pounds of mutton, 1,000 pounds of bacon, 1,000 pounds of ham, 2,000 pounds of veal, 20,000 pounds of flour, 20,000 pounds of rice, 18,000 pounds of potatoes, 1,000 pounds of cereals, half a ton of onions, half a ton of coffee, 200 boxes of fruits, 150 tons of assorted biscuits, half a ton of assorted fish, 13,000 eggs, 160 dozen poultry, half a ton of turkey, casks of wine, and a quantity of other provisions which would fill an island steamer.

At 5:30 a. m. on the 8th the vessel was in readiness to leave Honolulu.

When Mark Twain visited the crater in 1866 there were several lakes in active operation, and so weird and dangerous did it seem to Twain's companion that he declined to go down to the crater. After the earthquakes of '68 the crater subsided for several months and then became active and remained so for nearly ten years. Mr. Lyman says that during that time he made frequent trips to Kau and he says that there were cracks in the paehoehe near Kapalapai in which fire was visible. A

no time was the fire out of the crater for more than a week.

Since early in 1880 the periods during which there has been little or no activity have gradually increased in length and at no time has there been continuous fire for more than a few months, and it is impossible, even for

Kagoshima, to tell how long the present outbreak will continue. Henry Lyman was down to the crater Tuesday night and in his opinion the fire is slowly rising. Captain Lake says he saw

Hot boiling lava again floods the surface. The pit is lit up, a red glow is reflected on the sky lasting only a few minutes and when it dies down interesting figures still remain. The ceaseless

rocks break through this black crust in a thousand places you are again impressed with the grandeur of the sight.

The surface begins to break, figures in all sorts of designs, relief maps, outline of animals are quickly formed. Hot boiling lava again floods the surface. The pit is lit up, a red glow is reflected on the sky lasting only a few minutes and when it dies down interesting figures still remain. The ceaseless

rocks break through this black crust in a thousand places you are again impressed with the grandeur of the sight.

The above performance takes place about every hour and forty minutes.

Numerous other little lava flows could be seen around the sides that could not be distinguished in the daylight.

One not only is delighted and pleased with the volcano itself. The road by

stage with its beautiful dense tropical vegetation, the clearing of the land, the growing of sugar and coffee, all are most interesting. Even the语音 are disappointed. Examining the bottom of the pit the view being a little obstructed by sulphur smoke and steam, and the sight of the islands generally

is well worth the trip.

ARTHUR HOLLIDAY.

ed that should the expedition be successful from a scientific point of view, the committee for the investigation and prevention of earthquakes will dispatch another scientific expedition to the island.

Mr. Kazutomo Takahashi, editor of the Japan Times embarked on board

the Hyogo Maru which left Yokohama

yesterday afternoon for Torijima. Our

readers may therefore expect to see in

these pages a graphic account of the

last terrible disaster in that southern

island provided that the danger of

the sea is already over and that the

parties embarked on the steamer in

question are able to land in safety.

Order a case from the Brewery for table use. Telephone Main 341.

# Fine Furniture Genuine Mahogany

Dressers, Dressing Tables, Parlor Cabinets and Ladies' Desks. All new and choice goods. Some of these are reproductions from old designs.

Crumb Cloths and Art Squares for the dining room. We have these in light cool colors at prices unheard of before.

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LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

Corner King and Bethel Streets.

THE FIRST  
American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

# A CABLE SHIP FOR HAWAII

## One Will Be Kept In Honolulu Port.

All the cable for the line between San Francisco and Honolulu has been made and loaded upon the cable ship Silver-town, which when the Korea sailed from San Francisco, was still in the Thames, but was expected to sail for the Coast port about the middle of the month. The iron pipe, in which is to be laid the underground cable to connect the Waikiki landing place of the cable with the downtown office in the Young Building, has been purchased, and it was expected that the shipment would leave Pittsburg the first of the month. The pipe will come by rail and steamer and should arrive here within some three weeks, under those conditions.

Delays caused by the death of John W. Mackay have caused the setting back of the date fixed for the opening of the cable. Whereas it was the belief at first that the cable would be finished by November 20, it is now thought it will be nearer that date in December when the line is opened for business. The cable should reach San Francisco by the middle of October, and its laying will follow with all speed. By the time the end of the line has reached here the cable downtown will be finished, and there will be no delay in working the line on commercial business after its end has been dragged ashore and spliced.

Negotiations were opened in San Francisco by Manager Dickenson with Mr. Dillingham which assured a cable station here of the first importance. According to the plan this will be made the point of station for the repair ship. This means the securing of ground for the storing of not less than 200 miles of deep-sea cable and the keeping here on call all the time, except of course when out on duty, of a repair ship. This vessel will be constructed in America for the purpose, and will be of the most modern type.

The station will mean that there will be attached to it and the ship a force of some 70 men, including the experts and the crew, which will make this addition to the population of the city. It is the expectation that a berth for the ship, which must be kept in commission all the time, will be arranged in the Ewa end of the harbor, close to the Railway wharves, and that there will be given space for the warehousemen on the reef, by the railroad interests. Mr. Dillingham said yesterday that he has assured Mr. Dickenson that every effort would be made to give the company all the accommodation that it desires, as the company realizes the amount of benefit that will accrue to the community from the presence here of the vessel, and the great good that must come from the speedy repairing of any break in the line.

The contract for the pipe was secured in San Francisco by Mr. Mason of the Hilo Mercantile Company, whose bid was the lowest put in. There were bids from local firms or agencies. The amount contemplated in the contract is something more than 27,000 feet, or above five miles. The company has secured the right to open the streets for the purpose of putting down the mains, and this work will be put under contract as soon as Mr. Dickenson returns, which is now expected by the Sonoma, leaving San Francisco on September 4.

Mr. Dickenson did not know of the death of John W. Mackay until his arrival in San Francisco, and he found then that there would be some delay in getting together details which had been arranged before. These have all been adjusted and the outlook is that there will be no delays once the cable is sent around the Horn.

## GEN. MILES IS COMING THIS WAY

BOSTON, August 24.—General Nelson A. Miles will sail for the Philippines within a few weeks. When interviewed on the subject today the General was reticent as to the object of the trip. General Miles' principal reason for coming to New England at this time was to consult with Senator Hoar regarding his trip. The Senator's well known anti-imperialist sentiments, considered in connection with General Miles' correspondence with the War Department, made public several months ago, in regard to the conduct of the war in the Far East, and suggesting that he be sent there, lent to the story a significance that it would not otherwise have had.

Just before he left town General Miles admitted that it was his intention to sail for the Philippines as soon as his arrangements were completed, which will probably be in about three weeks.

"Will you go in an official capacity?" he was asked.

"Well, I'm not going as a tourist, neither am I going for my health," was the reply.

"What will you do out there?"

"That is difficult to say," answered the General. "I cannot tell until I get there."

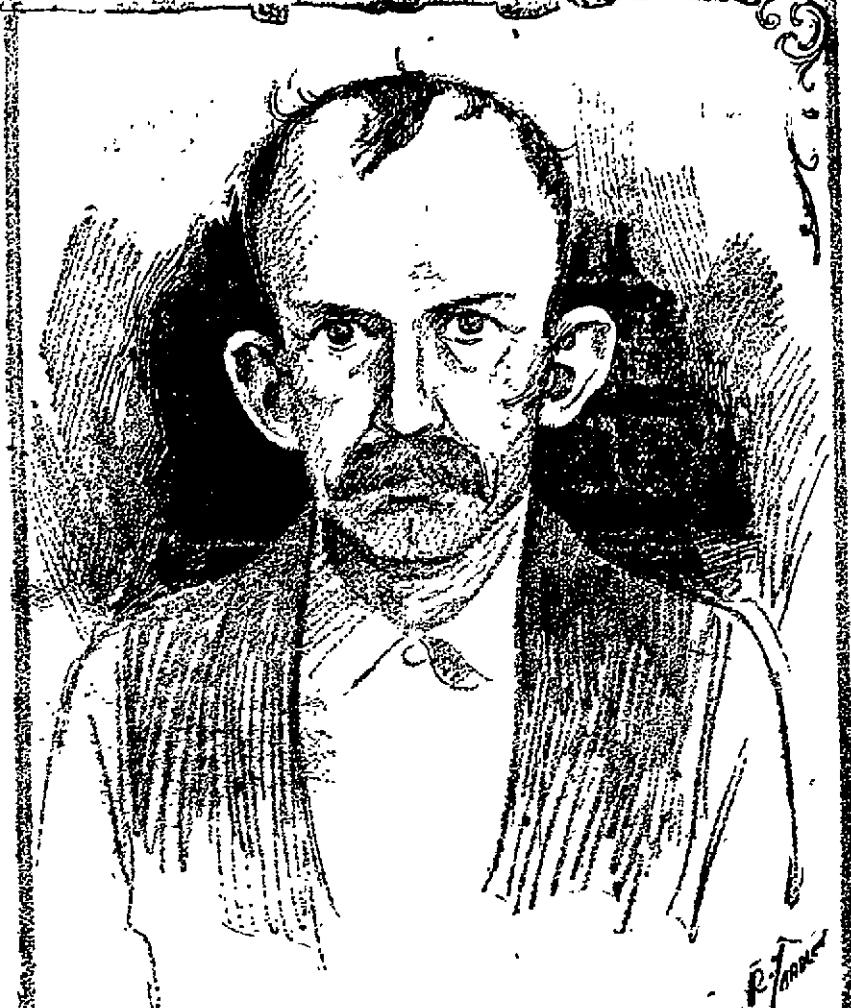
"Do you visit to the Philippines in an official capacity at this time indicate a change of heart on the part of the Department?"

"You will have to put that question to the Department," said General Miles, and then he added: "I don't hold my finger on the pulse of the War Department."

### A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me. —W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo. U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

# KENTUCKY BILL MUST HANG FOR HIS CRIME



GEORGE FERRIS, ALIAS "KENTUCKY BILL"

## Ferris Admits Killing Watson, But Claims He Struck the Fatal Blow to Save Himself.

George Ferris, alias "Kentucky Bill", yesterday morning early, Fred Meyers must hang for the murder of Edward Watson, the man at whose home the stabbing occurred being the first witness. His deliberation returned a verdict of guilty, followed by T. C. Blackwell, a colored boy, who testified that he heard the charge of murder in the first degree, at 12:30 o'clock this morning, a colored defendant said he would "fix" Watson. There was a slight wait for the stenographer after the jury had reported an agreement. It was but a few minutes after 12:30 that bailiff Ellis conducted the jury into the court room. Wednesday morning, the 2d, a wireless message was received on Maui announcing the selection of Prince Cupid as the Republican candidate for Delegate. The news gave general satisfaction.

Upon the return of the Maui delegates from the Territorial convention Prince Cupid buttons were sported on many coat lapels.

The Maui Board of Registration held meetings at Keanae Sept. 2d, Nahau on the 3d and at Hana on the 4th. There was a good turn-out of voters in each precinct.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Maunaolu Seminary of Faia will begin the new term on Sept. 16th instead of the 8th like the government schools.

The principal, Miss M. E. Alexander, is very desirous that all the girls should return on or before the 16th.

Dr. and Mrs. Philip Frear return to Honolulu on Friday, the 5th, per

Claudine.

August 31st the "married men" nine of Wailuku defeated the benedicks of Kahului by a score of 33 to 8. S. Kellie, the pitcher for Wailuku, did the most of the playing. The game took place at Wells' Park. Some of the players showed that they were "back-numbers" when it came to base running.

The little corn that has been planted at Nahau is afflicted by the same green insect that devastates the Kula product. It is not the lantana blight.

Last Saturday night there was a most pleasurable dancing party given in the Hamakuapoko school house. Miss Eva Smith issued the invitations.

Funakichi, the Japanese concerned in the murder of a fellow countryman at Hilo, who had been held a prisoner for ransom by Japanese vampires in a lodging house, was brought to Honolulu in the Claudine and taken over to Oahu Prison. He was brought here by Deputy Sheriff Overend. The Jap has been committed for trial.

An equity suit to set aside the option given to the Oahu Railway & Land Company by Sumner and allies.

That the said John K. Sumner and the said Right Reverend Gulistan F. Report are now negotiating and are about to sell and convey the bulk of the real property of the said John K. Sumner to Oahu Railway & Land Company for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars and will do so unless restrained by the order of this court and your Honor.

"Your petitioner therefore prays that she may be appointed the next friend of the said John K. Sumner for the purpose of instituting a suit in equity,

against Gulistan F. Report and Oahu Railway and Land Company, to set aside said deed of trust and said lease and for the purpose of protecting the rights of the said John K. Sumner and his heirs."

EXTEND EXECUTION.

A motion was made yesterday in the Kamalo case for the renewal of the writ of execution and the extension of the time for making return. Accompanying the motion is an affidavit by

High Sheriff Brown in which he says he has advertised for sale property belonging to F. H. Foster for September 6th, which is subsequent to the date allowed for the return of the execution.

It is also set out that the property advertised to be sold will not cover the amount of the judgment, and that the defendants have other property which can be found and attached if the execution is renewed.

Photographer Frank Darrow, in going to the stairway of the Mott-Smith Cathcart making the closing argument.

The Territory offered no instructions, and not all of those offered by the defendant were accepted by the court.

DAY SESSION IN MURDER CASE.

The trial of Ferris was continued by

# THE WEEK ON MAUI

## James K. Saunders Dies of the Drospsy.

MAUI, Sept. 5.—Monday, the 1st, James K. Saunders, Esq., one of the leading citizens of Keanae, Hana district, died of drospsy. He was born in Hilo about forty years ago and was educated at the Hilo Boarding school. He came to Keanae some years ago as a government school teacher but afterward qualified as a lawyer, having received his legal training in the law office of A. N. Kepoikal, Esq., of Wailuku. He leaves a widow and five children. The funeral took place on the 2nd.

### PASSING POLITICS.

Saturday afternoon, Aug. 30th, a convention of Republican delegates from the precincts of Makawao, Kula, Kihel, Uhupakau, Kahului, Spreckelsville was held at Puunene. L. von Tempsky of Makawao was first choice and Edgar Morton of Kula was second choice for representative. As to which one will ultimately be selected will be determined at the meeting of the district committee on Sept. 8th, the meeting at Puunene being only a preliminary convention.

Another preliminary convention of Kaanapali and Lahaina precincts was held at Lahaina court house the same afternoon. Philip Pali of Lahaina was the name recommended to the district committee.

Delegate Wilcox was in Wailuku Saturday, Aug. 30th, and it was stated that two well known Democrats, Messrs. T. B. Lyons and Thomas Clark, were offered places by him on the Home Rule Maui representative ticket in place of Messrs. Sol. Kawaihoa and Wallerba, previously nominated. It is said that Mr. Lyons will not accept. This undoubtedly was in consequence of the fusion of the Home Rule and Democratic parties.

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Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY : SEPTEMBER 9.

## YOU MUST REGISTER AGAIN.

That you registered two years ago is not enough; you must put your name on the books again.

If you don't register you can't vote.

So far the Hawaiians are making the best use of their opportunities. All others, qualified to vote, should hasten to get in line.

The emergency is so great this fall that neglect to register is a default in citizenship.

## WILCOX AND THE HAOLE.

We have already referred to the curious fact that Wilcox, while making all sorts of promises to the Hawaiian, invariably gives the real prizes of his party to the haole. This is pleasant and the patience of the Hawaiian. There have been, during Wilcox's term, several vacancies on the bench, but to none of these has he cited a man of Hawaiian blood, though "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" is his war cry. Gear, Humphreys, Little and Caypless have had at different times his preference for the judiciary; and he has cheerfully coincided in the appointments of Hendry, Chamberlain and Breckons for Federal offices. His appointee to Annapolis, though heralded as one that might result in the appearance, in these waters, at some future day, of an Hawaiian admiral, was a white boy from Connecticut, a total stranger to this Territory. Caypless from the start has been the Delegate's particular pride and hope. He indorsed him—a haole and malihini of unknown antecedents—for Judge and he now wants to run him for the House so as to use him as a leader of Hawaiians on the floor.

Is there no native Hawaiian fit to shape the legislative policies of a party which claims to be the exponent of everything Hawaiian? Is it true that the element which declares that it should rule the land is unable to take a step or lift a hand in a legislative body without the advice and consent of a white stranger? If an outsider ventured to say that, Wilcox would deny it, but he practically acknowledged it here. He makes it plain that he does not think the Home Rule party can manage its own concerns without haole aid. He fears that, if left to itself, it would go to pieces; and be willing that, if the white men will hold it together, they may have all the po and roost of politics excepting what Wilcox wants for his own use.

We might congratulate the Home Rulers on getting haole boss in the person of so level headed a politician as Edgar Caypless, were it not for the fact that they pride themselves so much on their opposition to the white men and their ability to get on without him. Right there they show a singular inconsistency. It would become them to either drop the anti-haole cry or stop giving all the good things they have into haole hands. A party which a white man twists and turns and winds around his little finger, as easily as the Home Rulers are manipulated by Caypless, has no reason to draw the color line against the Caucasian.

## THE MARCUS MYSTERY.

The Marcus Island story may be full of sensations when it comes to be written up. Our latest information is that a Japanese cruiser, this time the big Takachiho—which lay in Honolulu harbor with her sister ship the Naniwa eight or nine years ago—has gone to see whether or not Marcus Island still exists. She had been ordered to go before that, when the news reached Tokyo of Tom Fitch's consignment of Mausers, but before she left it was learned that an island 200 miles away had blown up. The feeling was that in the midst of so much seismic commotion, Marcus Island might have concluded to join the dance. The Japanese were optimistic about Marcus but their curiosity needed to be worked off. Besides, they wanted to give the Taku a chance, in case the island remained on the map, to measure broadsides with the Julia E. Whalen, whose Mauser batteries might then be frowning at the Japanese marine garrison.

Meanwhile there is no word from the Whalen, which left here on July 10. Captain Rosehill thought he could reach Marcus in twenty days but expected to take a longer time in getting back. He has now been out fifty-six days. There is no occasion for anxiety on this score as he is allowed from forty to fifty days to make his examination of the guano beds and return by the roundabout course prescribed by the prevailing winds.

It is still uncertain whether the actual Marcus of Rosehill's old-time discovery and the one seized and rechristened by the Japanese are the same. Perhaps Rosehill was able to sit on his own island, monarch of all he surveyed, and pick up pieces of the Jap island as they came down. Or possibly Rosehill's island came down on the Jap, thereby adding to the unstable possessions of the Mikado. It is all a speculative mystery which until something definite is had from Marcus or its fragments, can only be illuminated by the corroborating guesses of Tom Fitch.

There was an unusually red sunset last night.

An old Jeffersonian, Jacksonian, hard money, expansion Democrat was asked what he thought of the Hawaiian Home Rule caucus combination, both sides at once. Wilcox for Wilcox platform? He was asked if he recognized it as expressing true Democracy doctrine? "Well," he replied, "so far as the Democracy of it is concerned, it reminds me of the mule in the freight car. A bystander said to the brakeman: 'Where is that mule going?' 'Stranger,' replied the railroad official, 'I'm cursed if I know; that mule has eaten his tax.'

By the way, does the Democratic party want to become responsible for Wilcox?

Concerted attempts to decide the Commissioners have begun as expected, but happily the Senators are where they can both hear and see the other side.

## THE SENATORIAL TICKET.

Three strong men were nominated last night on the Republican ticket as Senators from Oahu. They are:

Paul Isenberg,

L. L. McCandless,

W. C. Ach.

Each one stands for something worth while in this community and all taken together are broadly and thoroughly representative of the whole people. It ought not to be difficult to give them two-thirds majorities.

The Republican campaign begins well. Now all together!

## A DOGBERRY DECISION.

It seems that the Utah Supreme Court has decided that Hawaiians are Mongolians, and inasmuch as Chinese are also Mongolians, that therefore a Hawaiian is a Chinaman, and as such cannot contract a lawful marriage with a Mormon girl. The luminous logic and learning of this decision is only equaled by another decision made in 1854 and preserved to the world in the fourth volume of the California Supreme Court Reports, where, in the case of the People vs. Hall, the Supreme Court of California decided that a Chinaman is both a negro and an Indian.

"The appellant," said Chief Justice Murray, "a free white citizen of this State, was convicted of murder upon the testimony of Chinese witnesses."

"The act of April 16th, 1850, pro-

vides that 'No black or mulatto or Indian shall be allowed to give evidence in favor of or against a white man.'

"The word 'black' may include all negroes, but the term 'negro' does not include all black persons. By the use of the term black we understand it to mean the opposite of white."

The Legislature adopted the most comprehensive terms to embrace "under the word black" "every known class or shade of color." A Chinaman is the conclusion of the court, being yellow, is black, and being black, is a negro, and as such his testimony cannot be received against a white man.

But not content with classing poor

John as a negro, the court directed its

logic toward demonstrating that he was an Indian: "When Columbus first

landed upon the shores of this conti-

nent, in his attempt to discover a west-

ern passage to the Indies," said His

Honor Judge Murray, "he imagined

that he had accomplished the object of

his expedition and that the island of

San Salvador was one of those islands

of the Chinese Sea lying near the ex-

tremity of India which had been de-

scribed by navigators. Acting upon this

hypothesis he gave to the islanders the

name of Indians, which appellation was

universally adopted, and extended to

the aborigines of the New World as

well as Asia."

The countries

washed by the Chinese waters

were denominated the Indies, from

which the inhabitants had derived the

generic name of Indians."

The conclusion of the Court was that

a free white American ought not to be

hanged for a murder that was only

witnessed by a lot of yellow skinned,

long queued, rice eating Chinamen, who

were in law not only woolly-headed,

thick-lipped negroes, but also scalp-

hunting, unbreathed, howling Indians.

The syllabus of these two decisions

is that a negro is an Indian, that an

Indian is a Chinaman, and that a Chi-

man is a Hawaiian, or it may be

stated correlative that a Hawaiian,

being a Chinaman, is therefore an In-

dian, and being an Indian, is conse-  
quently an African.

Courts are grand things, but their

logical antics sometimes make one

head buzz.

A DEBT TO REPUBLICANS.

Hawaiians who want to preserve their suffrage should ally themselves with the party that gave it to them, not with the Democrats, for the latter have fought with the cartridge box and the ballot box to confine the suffrage to white men, irrespective of whether the men of color voted with them or not.

That is now and always the Demo-

cratic doctrine. In the South, where

the Democrats rule, an Hawaiian would

find himself without civil rights, simply

because he has a brown skin.

North where the Republicans are in a

majority, he would be treated as well

as a white man. Here in Hawaii the

Republicans have been quick to give

the Hawaiians every political opportu-

nity and in the convention which named

the Prince there were more Hawaiians

than white men. There are more

Hawaiians than white men in office under Governor Dole today. One of the

strongest planks in the Republican Ter-

ritorial platform is the one which stands for the maintenance of Hawaiian

on suffrage.

Wilcox himself declares that the Re-

publicans were his firm supporters in

Congress from the President down. His

platform reiterates it. The Delegate

has not specified a single Democrat who

helped him in any way, although he

mentions the desire of one Southern

Senator to have the Home Rulers be-

come Democrats. On every hand, he

says, he found Republican encourage-

ment.

A party with a record like the Re-

publican—the one which gave Hawaiians

their suffrage and has always ex-

tended a helping hand, ought to receive

the support of Hawaiians generally. As

suredly when Tilden rallies his fellow

Democrats to carry out his threat to

classify the Hawaiians with the negro

and treat him worse, it will be to Re-

publican protection that the native vot-

er will have to turn.

## A SUCCESSFUL DELEGATE.

The remark of a distinguished visitor

that a Delegate in Congress, to get

things, should be in accord with the

party in power, is not met by the state-

ment, which we hear from Wilcox.

Missouri, a Democratic State, got

from a Republican Congress an appropria-

tion for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In the first place the men who asked

for this help were not Delegates; in the

second place the Exposition scheme is

an affair of all the Louisiana Purchase

States the majority of which are Re-

publican; and in the third place, expo-

sitions being national, politics does not

cut much of a figure with them.

A Delegate having no vote is not

roughed after by parties in Congress;

but when he belongs to one he gets

help as a matter of course. If he be-

longs to the minority party he only

gets what the majority is willing to

give away and that is very little indeed.

His constituents

# PROSPECTS NOW LOOK VERY GOOD

## Mr. Dillingham Has Some Things to Say.

"San Francisco people are looking to Hawaii expectantly, the highly colored reports of the conditions here which are brought up by tourists and by our own people being the only things which cause any feeling. Men of affairs there realize just what are the conditions here and they are not apprehensive, but on the contrary believe in the future of the islands and our industries." Thus Mr. B. F. Dillingham, who, with his family, returned Saturday after what he terms his summer vacation on the coast. This is the third consecutive summer which he has spent there, and as usual it has been productive of good for the islands.

"As to my work there, it might be summarized in the statement that on the more than 70,000 shares of assessable stock of the Olala plantation owned and controlled by myself and the Dillingham company, the assessments called to make the stock paid up have all been paid and the stock is clear. We did not await the date for the payment, but anticipated it, and this makes nearly three-fourths of that stock now fully paid up. This shows the feeling that exists there as to our stocks and now that we have the cable assured there is no reason why we should not attract even great investments of mainland capital.

"I do not think everyone here knows just how great has been the handicap under which we have been working in the matter of the lack of a cable. One man to whom I went three years ago, who could have financed all of the enterprises which have been promoted in San Francisco, absolutely refused to invest a dollar here and the only reason he gave was the lack of communication. This is all passing and the knowledge that the cable is made has had a good effect upon the people there.

"The general opinion is that there will be called an extra session of the Senate for the purpose of considering the matter of Cuban reciprocity. The consensus too seems to be that some slight concession will be made. The Cubans will ask for 50 per cent advantage, but it is hardly likely that the reduction of the tariff will be more than one-half that figure. I am not sure that it would not be a good thing if it were given. There is some talk of annexation if there is no tariff concession and the difference of opinion is marked.

"I contend that the present period of depression in the price of sugar cannot last, and that it is just the same as comes in other staples at times. There must come a period when the price will regain its old basis, for with the prospect of the cutting off of the bounty there will be reduced acreage in Germany and the other beet-producing countries. That has governed the price of sugar in the past. Now the governments have agreed to cut off the bounty, and they face a serious condition if they refuse. England and the United States will certainly put on a countervailing duty of the same amount if the agreement is not kept, and the outlook therefore is for the carrying out of the plan.

"As showing the interest in Hawaii the visit of the officials of Rollins & Company is significant. I have long tried to induce Mr. Bachelder, vice president of the house and its head in San Francisco, to come down here and look into financial matters. He has now made the trip, and with him are Mr. Seavey, a director and connected with the Boston office, and Mr. Taylor, who has been here before, and who is a director and manager at Denver. They will investigate the various properties and securities, and their visit promises to be of importance.

"I can see no reason why the situation is not full of promise and believe thoroughly in the capacity of the islands to make sugar all the time and under all conditions."

### Delagoa Bay Rumors.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—One of the most interesting features of the slack season in London is a revival of the rumor about Delagoa Bay, cables the Tribune correspondent at London. It is asserted that the purchase of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa will be announced when Parliament meets and that it will be followed by German acquisition of a portion of them, in accordance with a secret convention with Great Britain. There is no direct confirmation of this story from an authentic source, but there is circumstantial evidence that leads close observers to credit the rumor. Lord Milner's recent visit to Lorenzo Marques never has been satisfactorily explained, nor have the proposed annexations of Transvaal territory to Natal any significance unless the intervening district adjacent to the Portuguese frontier can be added. Men versed in African affairs are predicting the speedy purchase of Portuguese territory and the extension of Natal northward and material compensation to Germany for the neutrality maintained during the Boer campaign.

### New American Cardinal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—In view of the increase of Catholics in the United States, the Pope has declined, according to a *World* dispatch from Rome, to create another American cardinal in order to re-establish the equilibrium in the sacred college. It has been pointed out to him that whereas Great Britain and Ireland, with six million Catholics, have two representatives, and even Australia with hardly one million, has a cardinal (Moran), thirteen millions of American Catholics have only one cardinal, Gibbons. It is considered certain that Archbishop Ireland will get the red hat.

# FUSION IS NOW FIXED

(From Monday's daily.)

Fusion between the Home Rulers and the Democrats has been accomplished. At a meeting of the members of the committees representing the parties yesterday the agreement for the coming together of the bodies was signed, sealed and delivered, and there remains only the ratification by the executive committees of the two to make it effective.

The basis of the fusion is said to be on its face two-thirds of the offices for the Home Rulers and one-third for the Democrats, this meaning of course only on the legislative ticket, for the Wilcox has been accepted by the Democrats as a body. The members of the minority party however are hopeful that they will get more out of the fusion scheme than the mere one-third of the nominations, as the Home Rulers have been led to taking up some Democrats already, which will make the divide more nearly on the basis of half and half.

Following the agreement there was prepared a list of the candidates which will be submitted to each party for ratification by the other. The Democrats must be approved by the Home Rule committee and vice versa. It is planned that this selection from the list, for the approval will be of a long line of candidates from which the conventions will later select the runners, will be made as soon as possible after the Republicans have nominated their ticket.

Members of the committees refused to discuss the names which are most likely to appear on the tickets of the combination party, but it was said that there would be very few men named who were in the legislature last time. This was insisted upon by the Democrats and their victory has been decided in this respect. This is said to insure the retirement from public life of Prendergast, and possibly of Paine and Mossman. Of the two tickets the one name certain is that of Edgar Cayleps, who is to be sent to the Senate as the new leader. Wilcox living more faith in his ability to rule situations than even his faithful Kalauokalani.

Of the situation out of the city the settlements have not yet been made. There is a chance that White will withdraw on Kauai, leaving a chance for Col. Jinwell to come to the senate. In Hawaii the senators have not been chosen, but one of them will be Palmer Woods, the other being in doubt, but most probably being Sam Pua. Democrats will meet this evening for the discussion of the fusion ticket.

### REPUBLICANS WILL NOMINATE.

The joint convention of the Fourth and Fifth district committees, for the purpose of nominating Senators, will be held in Progress Hall this evening. There will be a large meeting for the two committees have now reached such a stage that every member will be represented in person or by proxy.

The first thing will be the naming of the Senators, and after this is finished the two committees will take up the matter of their candidates for the lower house, though there may be delay in the matter by the Fourth, every member of which lives in the city and can well delay, though the Fifth men will finish up if it takes all night.

There were many caucuses yesterday but these seemed to not change in any way the chances of any one of the candidates, for the partisans will be compelled to stand by their pledges. In the event of the Fifth being unable to agree, there is some talk on the part of members of the Fourth of taking up at least one new name and making the ticket themselves.

### PORTUGUESE REPUBLICANS MEET.

With nearly 50 men present the Portuguese Republican club was launched Saturday evening at San Antonio hall. The meeting made up in enthusiasm what was lacking in numbers. On resolution of Furtado the platform of the Republican party was adopted and endorsed in full. Resolutions were as well adopted in executive session aimed at close affiliation with the Republican party and communication was opened with the Fourth district committee.

The following officers were chosen: M. F. Furtado, president; T. P. Melin, vice president; J. B. Freitas, secretary; J. F. Souza, treasurer; executive committee: Frank Andrade, Peter Travaris, Manuel Olsen.

### Roosevelt on Cuba.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt's recent speeches advocating reciprocity for Cuba, caused a great impression here, cables the Tribune correspondent at Havana. The newspapers all print complimentary articles and every one praises the President.

El Mundo which has been somewhat anti-American says:

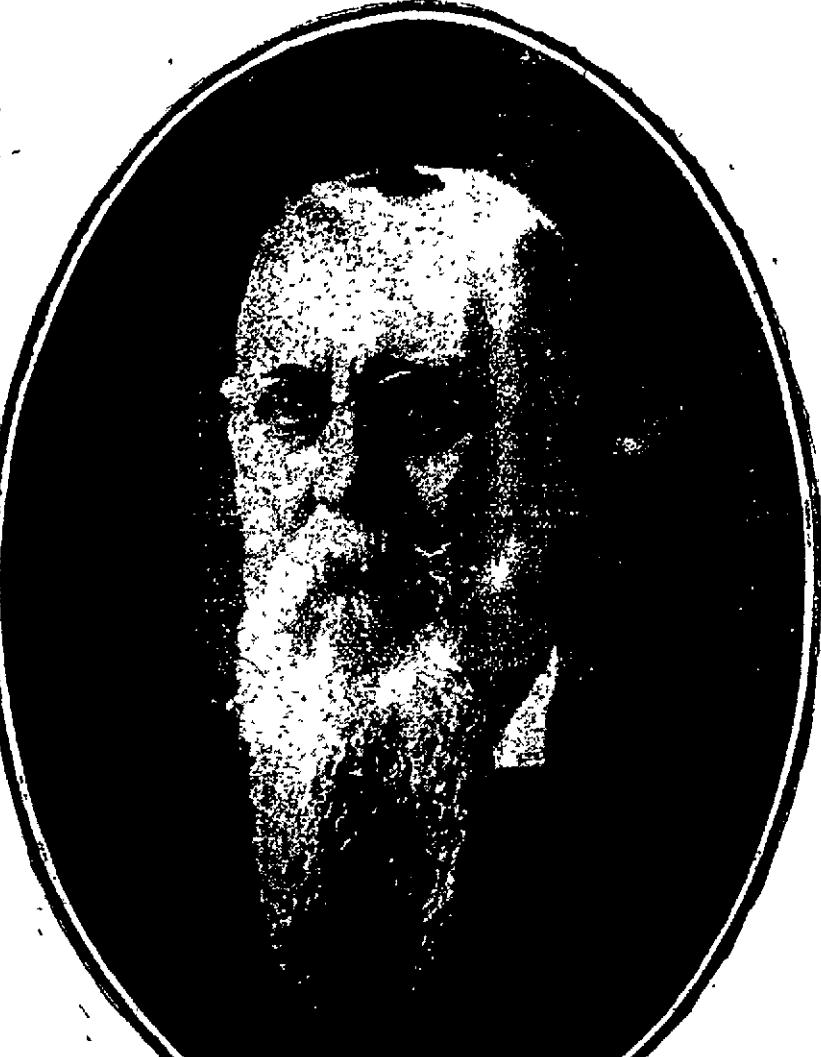
"The Cuban question requires a firm hand and clear head to be successfully solved. President Roosevelt is the man to handle properly this important subject. He deserves the thanks of all Cubans."

C. F. W. Neely, who was among the Americans recently liberated under the general amnesty proclamation, will sail for New York today on the steamer Morros Castle. He will go to Washington and demand the \$6,000 which was found on him when he was arrested in connection with Cuban postal frauds.

### British Vice Consul Hurt.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—British Vice Consul William Allen of San Diego, who arrived in this city last evening, sustained injuries tonight in El Matador, which may prove fatal. While he was boarding a street car bound for the city an east-bound car struck him on the back and flattened him against the one on which he had gained a foothold. The shock was so violent that his grasp loosened. He dropped helpless to the ground and rolled partly under the eastbound car. One of the wheels passed over Allen's right leg just below the knee, shattering the bone and crushing the flesh. His left ankle was dislocated and he has a scalp wound extending from the forehead to the back of the skull. Mr. Allen was removed to the Good Samaritan hospital.

# SENATORS GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS



U. S. SENATOR MITCHELL



U. S. SENATOR FOSTER

The undersigned, a Sub-Committee of the Committee of the United States Senate on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, having been authorized and directed by a resolution, adopted by the United States Senate, to investigate the general condition of the islands of Hawaii and the administration of the affairs thereof, are now in Honolulu for the purpose of executing such commission, and will meet at rooms at the Naval Station in this city on Monday, September 8th, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time they will be pleased to hear briefly, in writing, from any Federal or Territorial official, private citizen or representative body of Hawaii, calling our attention to such subjects as it may by them be deemed important for us to consider, looking to the betterment of the people and the government of the islands.

JOHN H. MITCHELL,

J. R. BURTON,

A. G. FOSTER.

(From Monday's Daily.) THREE senators of the United States, members of the committee of that body having charge of legislation affecting these islands, met yesterday at the Hawaiian Hotel and perfected plans for the preliminary work of the commission which they constitute. Senators John H. Mitchell and A. G. Foster arrived in the Korea Saturday afternoon and being met at the ship by their colleague Senator Burton, were at once ushered upon the scene of their labors for the next month at least.

The party completing the commission had a most pleasant trip in the great new liner. Senator Mitchell, who is the chairman of the commission, travels unaccompanied but Senator Foster has with him Mr. Peck and their niece, Miss Griggs. The sergeant-at-arms of the commission is Thomas Sammons, private secretary to Senator Foster, and the commission's secretary is H. C. Robertson, the secretary to Senator Mitchell. Each is accompanied

by his wife. One of the first pieces of business transacted by the members of the commission was the acceptance of the proffered quarters at the Naval Station. Capt. Whiting at once renewed the offer for any person who has something to offer he had made to Senator Burton, save of moment to have time given to and owing to the central location of the him. It was decided that the offer should be accepted. Next it was decided that the work should be inaugurated this morning, accordingly the

# GERMANY ASKS WHY?

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt's fresh declaration of the Monroe doctrine has been received here with an air of wonder. The tone generally assumed is one of surprise that the doctrine should be reaffirmed so energetically at a moment when no European power disputes it, least of all Germany.

However, it is asserted that Germany gave her assent to the doctrine soon after President Roosevelt's assumption of the Presidency, and that the State Department has abundant knowledge that Germany does not even contemplate securing coaling stations in the western hemisphere. Some suspicious critics suggested that something must be going on behind the diplomatic screen to occasion the President's enunciation.

The Foreign Office announces that official circles by no means share the newspaper excitement. It reads the speech in connection with the definition of the doctrine contained in the President's last message to Congress, which thoroughly well satisfies Germany. The disposition in some quarters in regard to President Roosevelt's speech as directed against Germany is wholly inadmissible, because Germany, as the American government knows, never designed to territorial acquisition of the American continent.

Several of the newspapers here crowd their references to the King of Italy from the chief editorial position in order to comment on President Roosevelt's speech.

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "His assertions are impregnated with an imperialistic spirit, and one is disposed to connect his utterances with what is occurring in Venezuela, since Germany is the only European power which, for the protection of its own interests, might be tempted to occupy temporarily Venezuelan territory. But the unequivocal declaration has been made that the Berlin cabinet has never considered the question of annexation. The self-control which our squadron maintained in the presence of wild doings of the revolutionists in the coast towns in which Germans reside is proof positive that Germany does not intend to act in a way to touch the sensibilities of the United States."

The Vossische Zeitung remarks: "The President's words sound like a defense from attack. But who is attacking the United States' favorite dogma? Germany and Italy, shortly after Mr. Roosevelt became President expressly recognized the Monroe principles."

The Tagblatt deprecates the British comment which scents in the President's speech a covert warning to Germany and other organs are inclined to see no foundation but a domestic motive in Mr. Roosevelt's utterance, namely, preparing of the public mind for further enlargement of the navy.

### IN DECOROUS KAUAU.

Words of Timely Admonition From the Garden Isle.

Editor Advertiser.—The jury court for this island is sitting here as usual in Lihue, a few citizens of this district having quietly advanced the necessary funds for this term of court, trusting to the next legislature to reimburse them.

Honolulu, the headquarters of all the politics, brains and money of the country, is still in throes of agony as to how it shall raise funds to carry on its jury courts, so I understand from the news papers.

I simply wish to call the attention of the Honolulu people to the fact that Kauai is carrying on its Circuit Court and all its other business in its usual quiet, decorous way, and hope some of the other islands will look on and follow our example.

We look to Honolulu for howling politics and read of it in the newspapers when we have time from our plantation work.

Yours truly, KAUAI.

Lihue, Sept. 6

P. S.—Politics is quiet here, but we expect to send you a good delegation to the Legislature.

### Gov Gage Speaks.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 27.—Dr. George C. Pardee is the Republican nominee for Governor. To the Herrin-Burns-Kelly-Gage machine his nomination was the knock-out blow.

their stay. There was a committee of Hilo men granted a hearing yesterday. A. Richley and Philip Peck spoke for the Rainy City, appealing for a visit from the commission, and setting forth the plans for the entertainment of the body. According to these plans the visitors will go down in the Claudine next week, the vessel arriving in time to take the evening train for the Volcano. The next day will be spent there and then the return to Hilo will be made and the party will have four days in the city and about it looking into conditions there and taking the statements of those who may wish to be heard.

Accompanying the invitations for a visit from the body were personal invitations from Mr. Peck that Senator Foster and party be his guests, for Senator Mitchell and party from Mr. Richley and to Senator Burton from Mr. Kennedy. Owing to the closing of the Hilo Hotel there will be special arrangements made for those who accompany the party. The senators promised an answer tomorrow, when their labors are in sight.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon is one of the foremost men in the Senate from the West. He has had long experience in that body and is recognized as one of the leading lawyers and lawmakers in the United States.

Senator Foster of Washington is one of the men who have built up the business interests of the northwest, being one of the best known men in Washington. He is serving his first term in the Senate but has made a place for himself of his hard-headed business methods and his political acumen as well.

Capt. Peck waited upon the members of the commission yesterday and tendered a moonlight concert. The honor was accepted and the time was set for Tuesday evening at the Hawaiian Hotel.

The association adjourned the call of the chair.

# STRANGE SEARCH

## Editor Kendrick's Mission in Hawaii.

In 1794 Captain John Kendrick of the sloop Lady Washington, which was the first Yankee vessel after the American Revolution to carry the new flag completely around the world, was killed in Honolulu—some authorities say in one way and some in another—while the vessels in the harbor were firing salutes in honor of Kalanikupu's victory over the forces of Kao in the fierce tribal war of that year. Kendrick was a Yankee adventurer who had sailed the world over. He had title from Indian chiefs to all the land upon which the city of Vancouver, B. C., now stands. Today, a hundred and eight years later, his great-great-grandnephew, A. J. Kendrick, editor and proprietor of the Fort Smith, Arkansas, Daily News-Record, is in the city searching for the title deeds of the British Columbian city and looking up the history of his ancient mariner ancestor. Editor Kendrick, if he finds the deeds, will not lay claim to valuable Vancouver, but will simply keep them in his family as a souvenir of its early members.

Editor Kendrick is one of those bright men who have built up modern business enterprises on the turbulent border of the Indian Territory and made a success of them. Since coming here he has gained some valuable information concerning Captain Kendrick. Kendrick was one of the early sea rovers of the type of the famous Paul Jones. He first sailed out of Boston in the 300-ton brigantine Columbia, and made such a success of this venture that a party of Englishmen fitted out for him the Lady Washington and he sailed her under the American flag. He made his way into the Pacific and journeyed from island to island gathering sandalwood, which he sold in China. Captain Kendrick, an experienced sailor, had built up a modern business enterprise on the turbulent border of the Indian Territory and made a success of them. Since coming here he has gained some valuable information concerning Captain Kendrick. Kendrick was one of the early sea rovers of the type of the famous Paul Jones. He first sailed out of Boston in the 300-ton brigantine Columbia, and made such a success of this venture that a party of Englishmen fitted out for him the Lady Washington and he sailed her under the American flag. He made his way into the Pacific and journeyed from island to island gathering sandalwood, which he sold in China. Captain Kendrick, an experienced sailor, had built up a modern business enterprise on the turbulent border of the Indian Territory and made a success of them. Since coming here he has gained some valuable information concerning Captain Kendrick. Kendrick was one of the early sea rovers of the type of the famous Paul Jones. He first sailed out of Boston in the 300-ton brigantine Columbia, and made such a success of this venture that a party of Englishmen fitted out for him the Lady Washington and he sailed her under the American flag. He made his way into the Pacific and journeyed from island to island gathering sandalwood, which he sold in China. Captain Kendrick, an experienced sailor, had built up a modern business enterprise on the turbulent border of the Indian Territory and made a success of them. Since coming here he has gained some valuable information concerning Captain Kendrick. Kendrick was one of the early sea rovers of the type of the famous Paul Jones. He first sailed out of Boston in the 300-ton brigantine Columbia, and made such a success of this venture that a party of Englishmen fitted out for him the Lady Washington and he sailed her under the American flag. He made his way into the Pacific and journeyed from island to island gathering sandalwood, which he sold in China. Captain Kendrick, an experienced sailor, had built up a modern business enterprise on the turbulent border of the Indian Territory and made a success of them. Since coming here he has gained some valuable information concerning Captain Kendrick. Kendrick was one of the early sea rovers of the type of the famous Paul Jones. He first sailed out of Boston in the 300-ton brigantine Columbia, and made such a success of this venture that a party of Englishmen fitted out for him the Lady Washington and he sailed her under the American flag. He made his way into the Pacific and journeyed from island to island gathering sandalwood, which he sold in China. Captain Kendrick, an experienced sailor, had built up a modern business enterprise on the turbulent border of the Indian Territory and made a success of them. Since coming here he has gained some valuable information concerning Captain Kendrick. Kendrick was one of the early sea rovers of the type of the famous Paul Jones. He first sailed out of Boston in the 300-ton brigantine Columbia, and made such a success of this venture that a party of Englishmen fitted out for him the Lady Washington and he sailed her under the American flag. He made his way into the Pacific and journeyed from island to island gathering sandalwood, which he sold in China. Captain Kendrick, an experienced sailor, had built up a modern business enterprise on the turbulent border of the Indian Territory and made a success of them. Since coming here he has gained some valuable information concerning Captain Kendrick. Kendrick was one of the early sea rovers of the type of the famous Paul Jones. He first sailed out of Boston in the 300-ton brigantine Columbia, and made such a success of this venture that a party of Englishmen fitted out for him the Lady Washington and he sailed her under the American flag. He made his way into the Pacific and journeyed from island to island gathering sandalwood, which he sold in China. Captain Kendrick, an experienced sailor, had built up a modern business enterprise on the turbulent border of the Indian Territory and made a success of them. Since coming here he has gained some valuable information concerning Captain Kendrick. Kendrick was one of the early sea rovers of the type of the famous Paul Jones. He first sailed out of Boston in the 300-ton brigantine Columbia, and made

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99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the  
best containers.In Lots to Suit.  
Low Prices.CALIFORNIA FEED CO.  
AGENTS.Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.  
ASSESSMENTS.THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESS-  
MENT of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per  
share has been called to be paid and  
payable June 20, 1902.The twenty-second assessment of  
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has  
been called to be paid and payable Aug-  
ust 21, 1902.The twenty-third assessment of 10%  
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has  
been called to be paid and payable Oc-  
tober 21, 1902.The twenty-fourth and final assess-  
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share  
has been called to be paid and payable Decem-  
ber 20, 1902.Interest will be charged on assess-  
ments unpaid ten days after the same  
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)  
per month from the date upon which  
such assessments are due.The above assessments will be pay-  
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-  
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.  
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,  
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902.

Clarke's  
Blood  
MixtureTHE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-  
IFIER AND RESTORER,  
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR  
BLOOD from all impurities from  
whatever cause, and to give  
permanent cure. 1.  
Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Boils, Lungs.  
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on  
Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Swellings.  
Cures the Blood from all impure matter.  
From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-  
matic pains.  
It removes the cause from the Blood  
and Bones.  
As a Mixture is pleasant to the taste  
and warranted free from anything injuri-  
ous to the most delicate constitution of  
either sex. The Proprietors solicit sufferers  
to give it a trial to test its value.THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF  
DERFUL CURES  
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles  
is \$1 each, and in cases containing 12  
times the quantity, 12s. sufficient to effect  
a permanent cure in the great majority  
of long-standing cases. It is sold in  
the PHARMACEUTICAL MEDICINE WEN-  
DERS throughout the world. Proprietors  
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUN-  
TIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-  
land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's  
Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that  
they get the genuine article. Worthless  
imitations and substitutes are sometimes  
palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The  
Lincoln and Midland Counties  
Drug Company, Lincoln, England,  
are assured on the Government stamp, an  
"Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture  
bottled in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH  
NONE ARE GENUINE."CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD  
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AGENTS FOR  
The Ewa Plantation Company.  
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The Standard Oil Company.  
Mr. George F. Blake Steam Pump  
Weston's Centrifugal.  
The New England Mutual Life Insur-  
ance Company, of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of  
Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of  
London.FIFTH CAN  
NEVER GET  
TOGETHERFear of Some One  
Fighter Blocks  
Action.

Fifth District Republican committee men will not permit dictation from the Fourth District, but will stand on what they deem their rights, and at the same time defend their fellows from any insinuation of possible bad faith. This interpretation was put on the letter of the Fourth granting the Fifth two senators provided the members of the latter committee come into the joint convention with unanimous choices, and the resentment was quick.

The meeting of the committee of the Fifth last evening was long and only in spots lightened by controversy. It was one full of detail and marked at the same time by the most minute attention to precedent. After all was done there were only two things to mark the meeting as of importance, the declaration that a majority choice of the Fifth was one which stood for the whole Republican strength, and a decision that when the committee met on Monday evening next there should be settlement of all precinct controversies by the vote of the committee.

The nominations by the committee will be made according to the schedule as passed at the second meeting of the committee, and they will be made in order, there being a final vote by the entire committee to settle any contests which may arise in the various precincts.

The committee and the spectators who had gathered with the expectation of seeing a threshing out of the senatorial situation, filled Castle & Cooke hall at eight o'clock last evening, when the session was called to order by Senator Achi. As Secretary Hoapili is with the jury George C. Potter was chosen secretary pro tem. The formal letter of the Fourth District announcing the appointment of a committee to confer on the subject of joint convention was filed and that announcing that the Fourth would agree to permit the Fifth to have two senators, provided same be the unanimous choice of the district, was received and made the order of business later.

This brought the meeting up to the reception of reports from the various precincts, as shown in the results of the meetings of August 30th, and as nearly everyone approved of the platform planks the reports are tabulated as to members of the Legislature.

First—Senate: W. C. Achi and John C. Lane; House: Niana.

Second—Senate: W. C. Achi and John C. Lane.

Waihala—Senate: W. C. Achi and John C. Lane; House: Ben Naukana.

Fourth—Senate: W. C. Achi and L. L. McCandless; House: Ben Naukana.

Fifth—Senate: W. C. Achi and L. L. McCandless; House: Ben Naukana.

Sixth—Senate: L. L. McCandless and W. C. Achi; House: J. M. Ezera.

Seventh—No meeting.

Eighth—Senate: John C. Lane and G. H. Huddy; House: J. S. Kalakila.

Ninth—Senate: John C. Lane and G. H. Huddy; House: J. S. Kalakila.

Tenth—Senate: W. C. Achi, John C. Lane and L. L. McCandless; House: W. H. Crawford, William Y. Kawai Fong, J. M. Kaneakua and J. L. Kauakukou.

Eleventh—Senate: W. C. Achi and L. L. McCandless; House: Ben Naukana.

Twelfth—Senate: L. L. McCandless and W. C. Achi; House: J. M. Ezera.

Thirteenth—Senate: John C. Lane and G. H. Huddy; House: J. S. Kalakila.

Fourteenth—Senate: W. C. Achi, John C. Lane and L. L. McCandless; House: W. H. Crawford, William Y. Kawai Fong, J. M. Kaneakua and J. L. Kauakukou.

Chairman Achi explained that the action in the Eighth was due to the fact that he declared that there was not legal notice of the meeting and he therefore announced that there was to be none and refused to act. Lane said that this was true but when he left the meeting having been called by W. C. Achi, there was a chairman pro tem elected and the business carried through.

As to the seventh Judge Wilcox explained that there was really no meeting wanted by some and that when he received a notice signed by some person by the name of Avery, he had not time to call the meeting. As to the further action some influence had acted upon the executive committee and blocked action there.

Chairman Avery, of the committee which met with the representatives of the Fourth to agree to the time for the joint session, reported that the meeting would be held on Monday evening at Progress hall at 8 o'clock. The committee proposed that the meeting should be called to order by Chairman Crabbie of the Territorial committee that rules should be then reported after which the officers of the joint convention should be named. After this the joint convention should break up into caucuses and report candidates for the Senate. It was the opinion of the committee that the ballots should be of uniform size, color and thickness.

There was some confusion over the verbal report and Avery was made to write it out and the committee then accepted it.

Chairman Achi then laid before the committee the letter of the Fourth district committee, saying that the Fifth could have two Senators if they were the unanimous choice of the committee. Wilcox arose and said he would move to lay on the table, as the letter not only was an act of dictation to the committee, but it placed it in the power of one member of the body to prevent action by refusing to agree to make any nominations unanimous. He said that the Fourth had no right to say that the nominations must be unanimous, for he believed that the majority would accept any decision of the majority and would agree to support the ticket named.

Judge Lane agreed with the decision, and further said there was no power in Sharrett. When the diplomats assembled they found that Great

such an ultimatum, and then offered the following, which was agreed to unanimously:

"Resolved, That the secretary answer the letter of the Fourth district committee, to the effect that the Fifth district committee considers that it should in due time put forward its names for the Senatorial tickets, and further, that we, the members of the Fifth district committee, consider that we are entitled to at least two nominees on the Senatorial ticket."

There was some little discussion, Wilcox saying that to do less was to forfeit self respect, while Avery was endeavoring to explain the letter, but without success, as the committee passed the motion.

Chairman Achi then wanted to know what should be the course of action when the committee met, to choose Representatives. There was some general talk and then Kekukai said that he thought the only fair way was to permit the various districts, as laid down in the former resolution, to meet and make their nominations first, for if there was to be voting for the entire list without respect to locality, there would be knifing, which in turn would mean more knifing.

Kauakukou wanted the entire six voted upon by each member of the committee, and said this was the fairest way. Huddy did not agree, but said the plan of Kekukai was the best.

McCandless explained that there must be taken into consideration that in some precincts there were only a few members present. He said he had some friends at Waialua, where he received only a few votes, but he now understood that C. P. Iauke had declared that while all the other candidates for the Senate were for city and county government, he was opposed to this, and he then declared such a statement to be false.

Achi spoke of the division and suggested the voting by the entire committee on the men from each, and then Low moved that the committee take up in order the nominations from each division, the first and second precincts, one; the third, fourth and fifth, one; the sixth, one; the seventh, one; the eighth and tenth, one; the ninth, one.

This motion prevailed, and the chairman announced that the convention for the nomination of the representatives would be held immediately following the joint session for the choosing of the Senators. This will enable the work to be done easily and permit the out of town men to return home the next day.

The meeting then adjourned without a single word as to the Senatorships.

BURTON DID NOT  
SEE ANY DEER

A party composed of Senator and Mrs. Burton, Dr. Lang, Mr. G. F. Wilder, and E. R. Adams returned with Captain Rodman on the U. S. S. Iroquois yesterday from a junketing trip to Molokai. Senator Burton was very anxious to kill a deer with his own gun but he failed to even get a sight of one during a hunting trip that the party went on after arriving at Kauna-ka.

Dr. King and Messrs. Wilder and Adams went over on the Lehua on Tuesday evening but Senator and Mrs. Burton made the round trip on the Iroquois, leaving Honolulu on Wednesday morning.

Leaving Mrs. Burton on the Iroquois the party started early Wednesday afternoon on horseback for the ranges. They spent the night with Mr. Monroe at the Mountain House and on the following day commenced hunting seriously. Dr. King killed three deer but none of the other members of the party saw any deer. Messrs. Wilder and Adams killed seven goats.

Senator Burton enjoyed the trip very much but was naturally disgusted at not seeing any deer after having heard the stories of thousands of deer supposed to be there. It is said that the deer have been nearly all killed off on Molokai now and both horns and skins are bringing a much higher price than formerly. A native hunter who is familiar with the work accompanied the party went on after arriving at Kauna-ka.

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Great Britain wished them to adopt a tariff schedule that had been prepared in favor of Manchester and London exporters. This was anti-American and gave British merchants a great advantage in the trade. Sharrett set to work and fixed up a tariff of his own, and after four weeks' wrangling the various powers agreed to this without changing a single item of the schedule. Now the General declares that the schedule is more favorable to the United States than to any other country, and that it will be very beneficial to American trade in China. This was finally signed by Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, and the United States, and France, Russia, Portugal, Italy and China agreed to sign later.

General Sharrett



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

## ARRIVED.

Friday, Sept. 5.  
Bktm. Archer, Calhoun, 13 days from San Francisco, at 6:30 a. m.  
U. S. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, from Kauakaka, at 11 a. m.  
Amer. sp. John Currier, Murchison, 35 days from Newcastle, at 6 a. m.  
Smtm. J. A. Cummins, from Koolau, at 11 a. m.

Saturday, Sept. 6.

S. S. Korea, Seabury, from San Francisco, at 4 p. m.  
Smtm. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Smtm. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai ports, at 6 a. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, from Maui, Molokai and Kona ports.

Am. bktm. Archer, from San Francisco, at 7 a. m.

Am. schr. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, from Newcastle, at 6 p. m.

Am. schr. William Bowden, Fjordem, from Newcastle, at 6 p. m.

Sunday, Sept. 7.

Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, from Hilo.

Schr. Ka Mol.

Smtm. Waialeale, from Ahukini.

Smtm. Mikahala, from Kauai ports.

Smtm. Noeau, from Honokaa.

Smtm. Maui, from Maui ports.

Am. bktm. James Tuft, Fridberg, from Newcastle.

Monday, Sept. 8.

S. S. Nevadan, Weeden, from San Francisco, at 3 p. m.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, Sept. 5.

S. S. China, Freile, for San Francisco, at midnight.

## DEPARTED.

Monday, Sept. 8.

S. S. Korea, Seabury, for the Orient, at 4 p. m.

Smtm. Ke Au Hou, for Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kalihiwai, at 5 p. m.

Smtm. J. A. Cummins, for Koolau ports, at 6:45 a. m.

Schr. Molohi, for Hanalei and Kalihiwai, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Kawallani, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

Smtm. Waialeale, for Koloa, at 5 p. m.

Smtm. Lehua, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

Per sntm. W. G. Hall, on Sept. 5, from Kauai—Mrs. J. P. Lino, A. Lino, D. Lino, Mrs. Bertehan. From Kona—J. F. Morgan, Jr., Miss N. Todd, D. W. Kaupiko, Sam Amalu, Miss E. Parker, Miss M. Pohine, C. Ah Chong, Mrs. J. P. Howatt, Miss M. Howatt, Miss Rathburn, Princess Kalanianaole, Miss N. Jones, Miss G. Smithies, Mrs. J. Cockett, Miss Scott, Miss L. Gouvelia, Miss C. Daniel, Miss E. Iona, Miss A. Smithies, Miss G. Muller, Miss F. Scott, Miss M. Edwards, Tom Hane, Mrs. T. Haee, A. Muller, E. Muller, A. Hu, Tom Au, Miss C. Aliu, Miss L. Aliu, Geo. Clark Jr., J. Clark, Miss F. Ferreira. From Maalahe—Mrs. M. Borba, J. Borba, J. F. Lengham. From Lahaina—Miss A. Lynch, Miss A. Lyons, Mrs. B. Carlile, B. Carlile, and 108 deck.

Per sntm. Maui, from Maui ports, on Sept. 7—W. K. Kecho, Master Kewalo, Master Amina, Miss L. Amina, Miss L. Adams, Miss McGowen, Miss J. Kanaiu, Mrs. C. Dlas, Miss M. Kaaiu, Miss E. Cumming, Miss L. Richardson, Miss E. Bal, Miss J. Center, Miss H. Hons, Mrs. D. R. Murdoch, two children and servant, Miss Bruce, S. T. Alexander, Dr. R. H. Dinger, Jos. Chang Chong, Rev. S. K. Kaaiu, W. E. Bal, Awana, Loo Fook, Master C. Oss, Master N. Oss, J. Feiterra, M. Feiterra, A. Feiterra, J. S. M. deiros, Miss Landford, Miss M. Santos, J. Robertson, J. Ginder, G. W. Cannon, Mrs. M. Robello and six children, Mrs. M. Gomes, Miss K. L. Severson, Miss C. M. Pierce, Mrs. J. Weddick, Miss M. C. Alexander, M. Carvalho, F. Klamp, and 52 deck.

Per sntm. Mikahala, from Kauai ports on Sept. 7—Mrs. Mary Nihado and two children, Judge Stevenson, John Neal, Miss Mydell, Miss Abbey, Prince Cupid, Mr. McLeanahan, Mrs. E. N. Hart, F. G. Sylvester, G. F. Sylvester, Judge Hart, Mrs. Hart, Miss Merton, John Merton, Mrs. Eston, Miss Sorenson, Miss H. Sorenson, Mrs. A. Young, Mr. Colburn, Mrs. Colburn, Mr. Gomez, Mrs. Gomez, Mr. Hanneberg, Mrs. Hanneberg, Miss Wilcox, Miss Givrin, Miss Etta Kawelo, Max Schlemmer, Mr. Rosenblodt, Frank Andrade, Miss Hanneberg, Miss Mary Kanca, Malle Keawa, Mrs. Malle Keawa, Mr. Rowell, Mr. Cannon, Dr. Derby, Mr. Monsarrat, and 51 deck.

Per sntm. Noeau, from Honokaa, on Sept. 7—Berkenshaw and 15 deck.

Per sntm. Ke Au Hou, on September 6, from Anahola—J. Jones, R. R. Catton, Miss Reidel and Miss Kahana.

Per sntm. Claudine, from Hilo and way ports, Sept. 6—W. M. Giffard, Harold Giffard, W. T. Taylor, W. M. Paden, A. Holliday, W. Thompson, Miss Lishman, W. M. Bibby, W. McKay Sr., Miss Bernice Cooke, Miss Paty, A. Richly, H. S. Overend, Mrs. A. Danielson, Mrs. Baddky, Mrs. A. B. Blanco, Miss Olivia Kapahua, Miss A. B. Taber, Miss Weight, Miss J. Wolpart, Miss E. Stevenson, Arthur Watson, C. B. Lyman, H. T. Walker, K. Lidge, W. Lidge, Miss E. Horner, F. J. Cross, John Hind, W. Beckley, Mrs. Creighton, Miss Lucy Roth, Mrs. Emmett May, Dr. Fren and wife, P. E. Lauer, W. H. Crozier, Mrs. M. Colburn, Miss Colburn, Captain Gillette, Miss Mary K. Lo, Miss Ana Kapahua, Mrs. Lydia Kaohi, and 103 deck passengers.

## How About This?

Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1902  
Editor Advertiser.—After annexation, our inter-island boats have been examined, measured and certified as to their capacity of carrying passengers. The result has been to greatly inconvenience the island passengers by such boats as follow the law. The Claudine is registered for 54 cabin passengers and reached Honolulu last Saturday with about double that number. If the boat is safe for 54 passengers only, why allow her to carry more, and if she is fit for 100, why not let her liege for that number? Why charges for over-carrying of passengers are not made is what I want to know. It looks much as if sea-going regulations here are applied only to ferry boats or coasters.

Yours,  
J. W. SMITH.

## MEN WERE SAVED BY NATIVE BOY

The skill and nerve of a native boy undoubtedly saved the lives of the party which of the schooner John G. North brought news on coming to this port in distress from Punalu. The schooner brought a story of a boat's crew being washed on to the reef while they were attempting to clear a surf line which broke down in the big gale that damaged the schooner North.

A white man named Vestal, according to reports brought by the steamer W. G. Hall yesterday, a native boy, and three Japanese were in the boat. When the white man found that the boat would not be able to make the landing because of the gale and that it was rapidly going into the breakers of the reef he lost his nerve. He tried to steer but could not. The native boy arose during the emergency and insisted that the white man help at the oars while he should steer the boat to safety. Then while the men were straining every muscle in helping the boat along the young native calmly steered the boat straight for the reef. He saw a big wave coming and manipulated the boat in such a way that it was caught on the crest of this and tossed along at a tremendous speed. The boat was carried high on the wave right over the reef and dropped in safety on a sandy portion of the beach. No one was injured. The native boy's work was clever.

The steamer experienced very rough weather all along the Kauai coast on Tuesday.

## JOHN CURRIER IS A SPEEDY SHIP

The schooner John Currier arrived from Newcastle yesterday with a cargo of coal after having made the run in the record time of thirty-five days. This is believed to have been the fastest passage ever made between these two ports by a coal laden vessel.

The Currier is commanded by Captain F. S. Murchison who has made some very fast trips in her. She is a speedy ship and her skipper seems to be just the kind of a man to get all the speed she has in her out of her.

This is the third record that this vessel has broken during the past year. She loaded a cargo of lumber at the Sound for Capetown and made the run to the South African city in the quick time of seventy-eight days—record passage between those two ports. Then the Currier started for Newcastle, Australia and made the long run across the Indian ocean, around Tasmania, and up the eastern coast of Australia to Newcastle in the very fast time of thirty days. Captain Murchison has reason to be proud of his clipper. He has his wife and family on board with him and their quarters are furnished in a very cosy way.

Captain Murchison's feat is made still better because of the fact that he was in sight of the group four days ago but was unable to beat in here before yesterday.

## THE BIG TEST OF FIGHTING STRENGTH

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The army of defense and the attacking squadron under Admiral Higginson spent the first 2 hours of the period of preparation in strengthening their forces. The Massachusetts heavy artillery came from Boston today, part going to Fort Rodman, at New Bedford, and six battleships coming here as additional reinforcements to Fort Adams and Fort Greble. The army also received in addition to the Rhode Island Signal Corps of 20 men.

The forts in this vicinity are now practically on a war footing and the men behind the guns, mortars, searchlights and at the various signal stations are ready for war, imaginary though it be. The principal event in this city today was the arrival of the Massachusetts troops. The heavy artillery came first, followed by the naval militia. The artillery on reaching here was at once split into companies and sent by tugs to the three forts at the entrance of Narragansett Bay.

FISHERS ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 30.—In anticipation of a possible encounter a landing force of marines of the warships and the men of the garrison at Fort Wright have been ordered to return all ball cartridges in their possession, and after today a penalty will be visited on any soldier with a ball cartridge in his person or in his locker.

Target practice was resumed today by the water battery and the big guns

## Captain Johnson Promoted.

Captain Johnson of the bark Rhoderic Dhu, trading between San Francisco and Hilo, has been appointed master of the steamer Rosecrans.

## Frank Turk Back Again.

F. J. Turk, a former member of the shipping firm of Lewis & Turk, returned to Honolulu as a passenger on the new steamer K. A.

## Coast Shipping News.

The Sonoma arrived in San Francisco on August 25th.

The Garlic arrived in San Francisco on August 26th.

The schooner Kona left Port Blakely on August 29th for Hilo.

The ship Lawrence left the Sound for Honolulu on August 29th.

The ship Charles E. Moody will load coal at Newcastle for Honolulu.

The schooner Prosper from Kauai arrived at Port Blakely on August 25th.

The schooner Aloha from Honolulu arrived at Port Townsend on August 29th.

The ship Eva Montgomery sailed from London for Honolulu on August 29th.

The bark S. C. Allen sailed from San Francisco on August 29th with a general cargo for Honolulu.

The schooner Helene sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on August 29th with a general cargo valued at \$28,658.

How About This?

Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1902

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## KAUAIANS WANT TO HEAR CUPID

Prince Kuhio Kalanianaole, Republic candidate for Delegate to Congress, returned yesterday from a visit to Kauai, where he went on legal business. He said last evening that he had refused to address meetings during his visit there, as he did not want to open the campaign until everything was ready. While in Lihue he met many Hawaiians from all over the Island of Kauai, and from all he had the same expression, a desire to hear a discussion of the questions of the day. To these he explained his position and he found the Hawaiians, almost all of them Home Rulers, ready to listen, and many admitting the truth of his contentions. He confined his statements to arguments as to the benefits which would come from making the Islands Republican, and promised that he would return and address the people later in the campaign. He said he was glad to find that the people were ready to study and learn all about the political conditions and was certain that this meant the success of the Republican party.

## SAILOR HAD HIS THIGH BROKEN

Three coal laden vessels arrived from Newcastle on Saturday and Sunday and each one reports having been in a little stormy weather, although each of them made fair passages.

The American barkentine James Tuft is now lying in the row. She made the passage in forty-nine days. She has 1941 tons of coal. On August fifth the vessel was swept by heavy seas and encountered strong winds. The mate of the vessel was knocked down by a big wave that swept over the craft and pushed him under a big spar that was slashed to the hatches. He got off without injury but a moment later a sailor named Sigurd was caught in another heavy sea and washed under the same spar. The sea lifted the spar as Sigurd went under, and when the water left the vessel it was found that he was pinned down to the deck. He was got out and it was found that his thigh was broken.

On Sunday morning he was removed from the barkentine on a stretcher and taken in a boat to the wharf and thence to the hospital.

The schooners William Bowden and Golden Shore followed the Korea up to the anchorage, and both were brought into port about six o'clock. The former is now in the row. She has 1243 tons of coal and was forty-three days in making the passage. The Golden Shore made the passage in forty-five days. She has twelve hundred tons of coal.

On Tuesday morning the William Bowden sighted Tahiti on her passage.

Kaiser Salutes Americans.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—At the autumn parade of the Guard Corps today, Emperor William, who usually on these occasions does not acknowledge salutes, singled out the American generals, turned his head sharply around and raised his baton to his helmet. All those in that part of the field, especially the embassies cluster, were much interested.

After that his Majesty devoted himself to the King of Italy and the duties of the day, not speaking to any of the foreign officers except the Italian.

Brigadier General Wood, who arrived here last night, was not in uniform, his military trappings being with his delayed baggage, so he saw the review from a carriage with John B. Jackson, secretary to the United States embassy at Berlin.

About 30,500 troops, one-third of the number being cavalry, took part in the review, which was the customary brilliant spectacle. Captain von Vroom, Emperor William's adj.-de-camp, gave a luncheon today to Major General Corbin and Mrs. Corbin, Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and Mrs. Johnston, Major General Young and Lieutenant James F. McKinley.

The visiting American generals, beginning Monday, will be Emperor William's guests and his Majesty will pay their hotel bills in Berlin, their transportation to the scene of the army maneuvers and the expense of their lodgings at Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

Captain von Vroom, Emperor William's adj.-de-camp, gave a luncheon today to Major General Corbin and Colonel Johnston and the Tax Assessor, Herr von Jacob; General Young and Lieutenant McKinley will dine with Gymnasium Director Laubert, and General Wood will be quartered with Major von Randow.

STRIKE ARBITRATION.

The Coal Lock-Out May Soon Be Adjusted.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 30.—At the close of the sixteenth week of the anthracite coal strike the talk of arbitration is again revived. Despite the statement issued by the presidents of the coal-carrying roads that they will not agree to arbitrate, the hope is still strong in the strike regions that the influences now being brought to bear upon the operators will have the desired effect.

It is rumored here tonight on good authority that President Mitchel will have a conference with United States Senators Quay and Penrose at the St. Charles hotel, Atlantic City, tomorrow.

It is said that yesterday President Mitchel and Senator Quay had a talk over the long-distance telephone and they agreed to meet at Atlantic City and discuss the situation.

Kimura Will Hang.

At 10:30 p. m. the jury in the case of Kimura, a Japanese charged with murder brought in a first degree verdict.

Kimura killed a woman, Kane Yamamoto, on May 18, at Waialua. On the stand he made statements contradicting those of others which he had previously made. Unless the Supreme Court reverses the finding of the Circuit Court Kimura will hang. Judge Gear will sentence the prisoner on Friday morning at 10:30 a. m.

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